that if the advance continues it will prouce a crisis bere.

MINOR MATTERS.

Official Report of the Condition of Winter

Wheat on May 1-Bad in Indiana. WASHINGTON, May 10 .- The official report of the condition of winter grain May 1 makes a reduction of one point in wheat, the average being 80. The rye average is maintained, being 93.5; barley, 84.6. Areas in which the roots were not too severely frosted have improved during the past month; on others the injury is shown to be greater than appearances indicated. The heaviest decline in condition appears in Indiana and Illinois. A part of the Ohio breadth improved, while a arger part declined, causing a fall of 5 points for the State. A loss in condition is reported in Texas from the ravages of an aphis, or plant louse. There is a decline through the southern belt from injury the March freeze and the depreof insects. On the other there is a partial recovery from the very low condition of April on the acific coast and improvement in Kansas, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee, and in New York. The averages of condition for the States of principal production are as follows: New York, 91; Pennsylvania, 96; Ohio, 82; Michigan, 73; Indiana, 63, Illinois, 64; Missouri, 82; Kansas, 92; California, 82;

Consular Appointments. WASHINGTON, May 10 .- The President today sent to the Senate the following nomi-

United States Consuls—Wm. H. Abercrombie, of New Jersey, at Nagasaki; Henry Ballantyne, of the District of Columbia, Bombay; James C. Chambers, of New York, Batoum, Russia; John . McCoughan, of Iowa, Durango; Charles Negley, of Maryland, Rio Grande do Sul; Samuel D. Pace, of Michigan, Port Sarnia; Edwin Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Pernambuco; Charles Wear, of United States Secretaries of Legation-Richard M. Bartlett, of Mussachusetts, at Caracas; Row-

and B. Mahany, of New York, Santiago, The Senate to-day confirmed the follow-Edwin Stevens, of Pennsylvania, consul at

Registers of the Land Office—S. A. Swiggett, Helena, Mont.; Louis Dupleix, Natchitoches, La. Receivers of Public Moneys—G. M. Bourquin, Helena, Mont.; T. B. Shannon, San Francisco. T. P. Cook, collector of customs, Sandusky, O.; W. Fairey, marshal for the districe of Maryland.

McCalla Believed to Bave Been Found Guilty. WASHINGTON, May 10. - Lieutenants Garst and Slayton have arrived in Washington with the record of the proceedings and findings of the court-martial in the case of Commander B. H. McCalla, of the Enterprise. They were closeted all day today with Judge Advocate-general Remey, making a full synopsis of the case for the consideration of the Secretary of the Navy, who will have final jurisdiction unless the sentence is dismissal, in which event the President alone can act. The result of the trial will not be known officially until the Secretary is prepared to promulgate the action of the department. The impression prevails among naval officers, however, that the court found Commander McCalla guilty of several of the charges and sentenced him to suspension from duty and to be reprimanded by the department. It will be several days before the case is ready for the Secretary.

Washington, May 10.-The Postmastergeneral has made answer to the resolution adopted by the House inquiring what postoffice inspectors or special agents have been employed to investigate the standing claims of rival applicants for appointment as postmasters. He says: "I know of no instance where an inspector under this administration has been detailed merely to ascertain whether or not an applicant was a Republican, Democrat or a member of any other party, unless it was where a charge of deception had been made in seek-ing the appointment." The Postmastergeneral writes that the practice of occasionally sending inspectors to report upon applicants is not new and has been followed

Inspectors and Postoffice Applicants.

Will Not Go to Housekeeping Again. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

by all Postmaster-gen: rals for years past.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Secretary Tracy's disposal of his beautiful residence, recently partially destroyed by fire, and located in Farragut square, a fashionable quarter of Washington, is accepted as an indication that he will never go to housekeeping here again. The death of his wife and one daughter in the fire has taken from him every desire for society, although in a quiet way he is very fond of entertaining his friends. Secretary Tracy finds more pleasure in the discharge of his official duties now than in anything else. He is enjoying excellent health.

For the Benefit of Commercial Travelers. WASHINGTON, May 10 .- Senator Quay introduced a bill to-day to amend the interstate-commerce law by adding the following to the twenty-second section:

Provided that nothing in this act shall be congiving reduced rates of transportation and a permit to carry a weight of sample baggage in excess of the amount allowed the ordinary traveler, to commercial travelers, whether employer or employe, who travels to sell merchandise for a wholesale business, taking orders from dealers for goods for subsequent delivery.

Is a Dressed-Chicken-Seller a Butcher? Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 10.-A novel case is pending in the police court. It involves a produce-dealer's right to slaughter and sell chickens without the license of a butcher. The questions to be disposed of by the court are, "Is a dressed chicken meat?" and "Is the man who slaughters a chicken a butcher!" The best lawyers hold that chicken is poultry and not meat. There will be a decision next week.

Treasury Purchases of Bonds. WASHINGTON, May 10.-The Treasury Department to-day purchased \$364,000 four per cent. bonds, at \$1.22, and \$25,000 four-and-a-half per cent. bonds, at \$1.0312, flat. Bond purchases to date, since Aug. 3,

1887, are as follows: Amt. purchased .. \$133,000,720,00 \$139,103,750.00 Cost at maturity, 280,530,801.00 149,768,166,91 156,801,618,69 Saving..... 61,448,069.97 7,035,451.78

Pension for the Sultana Survivors. Washington, May 10 .- Senator Sherman to-day introduced a bill providing a special pension of \$35 a month to the surviving soldiers, sailors and marines of the United

States who were on board the steamer Sul-tana when she exploded her boilers, April 27, 1865, the pension to begin at the date of application and continue for life.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, May 10.-Dale J. Crittenberger, editor of the Anderson Daily Democrat, is in the city for a few days, accompanied by his wife. Mr. Crittenberger was formerly Deputy Secretary of State, and is well known throughout Indiana.

This evening's Star and Critic both have extended notices of the return of General Browne to Washington in an improved condicion of health, and predict his complete recovery and a long life of public usefulness of his designated successor. C. L. Thomson, of Indianapolis, is at the

Mrs. Wm. D. Owen, wife of the Congressman from the Tenth district, will go to her home, at Logansport, the first of next week,

to remain till next winter. Mr. J. Lowrie Bell, general superintendent of the railway mail service, has about completed arrangements for a fast mail service between Chicago and New Orleans over the Illinois Central railroad. Secretary Proctor has made a second allowance of \$50,000 for the relief of the Misflood sufferers, as recommended by Captain Weston, who has charge of the dis-

tribution of rations. This leaves an unexpended balance of \$50,000. The bill to prehibit the transportation of intoxicating liquors from any State or Territory of the United States into States where prohibitory laws are in force will be called up in the House at the first oppor-

Senator Sherman celebrated the sixtyseventh anniversary of his birth, this even-ing, by a dinner, which was attended by President Harrison, Vice-president Morton, General Sherman, General Beale and others. A. B. Lewis was to-day appointed post- | Signe, from Honduras.

master at Lee. White county, vice T. P. Jacks, remove Secretary Windom to-day instructed the United States district attorney at New York to take an appeal from the recent decision in the New York court against the government in the case involving the classification of worsted cloths to the Supreme Court of the United States.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

Carriage Full of Children Crushed by a Tree -Two Killed and One Fatally Injured.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ROCKVILLE, Ind., May 10.-While Lafe Barnes was driving through a field south of Minshall, a hickory tree eighteen inches thick fell on the buggy, containing, besides Barnes, four children. Two of the children were killed outright. One more may die from the effects of its injuries, while the other escaped. Barnes was seriously injured in the head. The horse was not hurt, but the buggy was mashed to pieces. The tree was sawed into logs before the dead children could be removed. The wind was blowing a gale when the accident hap-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

[Concluded from First Page.] report to the Minister of the Interior.
There seems to be no reason why India,
Egypt and many portions of Asia should
not perfect the staple, and Russia and
England appear to be willing to spend any amount of money to produce it in satisfac-tory quantities within their own domin-

Banker Morgan's Will. LONDON, May 10 .- The will of the late Junius Spencer Morgan, the American banker, has been admitted to probate. The value of the estate is £2,022,052. The probate duty amounts to £80,884. Handsome legacies and annuities are left to Mr. Morgan's partners, employes and servants, and the remainder is divided between the members of his family, the only charitable bequest being the sum of £4,000 to the Hartin return for which th thorities of that institution are to keep his grave in order. The will forbids the trustees to invest in Irish real estate. It permits them to invest in American public

Changes in the Turkish Ministry. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10.—The following changes in the Ministry are announced: Djevdet Pasha, Minister of Justice, has been replaced by Riza Pasha, formerly Minister of Evkaf; Raif Pasha becomes Minisister of Public Works, and Hassan Fehmi succeeds Raif Pasha as Director-general of Indirect Taxes. The Turkish minister at Athens has been recalled, and the Turkish ministers at Bucharest and Belgrade have been changed. Nazim Bey has been appointed Governor of Constantinople. The announcements of these changes has caused a sensation.

Captain O'Shea Must Settle with His Wife. LONDON, May 10.—The Irish Master of the Rolls, has authorized a writ against Captain O'Shea, who some time ago brought action for divorce against his wife, naming Mr. Parnell as co-respondent, to enforce the provisions of Mrs. O'Shea's marriage settlement, made in 1867, and to compel Captain O'Shea to transfer to her certain interests which are menaced by backruptcy proceedings which have been brought against him.

Great Flood in Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10 .- Advices from Sidney, per steamer Zelandi, state that the greatest flood in the history of Australia occurred April 18, at Bourke, on the River Darling. The river broke through the embankment surrounding the town and sub-merged it to a depth of three feet. Bourke is now in the midst of an inland sea forty miles wide, and many of the buildings are

Convicted of Plundering Vessels. Dantsic, May 10.-One hundred and twenty-one persons were arrested on the charge of plundering vessels which had been stranded near Hela, a town on the Baltic, nineteen miles northeast of Dantsic. The trial ended to-day, and resulted in the conviction of seventy-one of the prisoners. who were each sentenced to one week's imprisonment. The others were acquitted.

Minister Lincoln Will Not Resign. LONDON, May 10.-The fact that Mr. Lincoln, the American minister, is taking a brief holiday, has revived the rumors that he intends to resign. He authorizes the correspondent of the Associated Press to state that his absence from his duties is not likely to exceed a week, and that the rumors of his intended resignation are

Gilbert and Sullivan Part for Good. LONDON, May 10.-The musical world of London was startled to-day by the announcement that Gilbert and Sullivan, the famous operatic collaborateurs, have definitely parted. To this is added the news that Gilbert has severed his personal busi-

ness relations with D'Oyly Carte. George Francis Train in England. LONDON, May 10.—George Francis Train arrived here this afternoon, on his journey around the world. He held a levee at the Victoria Hotel and started for Queenstown this evening, en route to New York. He is in good health.

Big Prize Won by an American Horse. VIENNA, May 10.-The American mare Blue Belle won the grand prize of six thonsand florins here to-day. She made the mile without a break in 2:26.

Cable Notes. There was a slight shock of earthquake

at Sofia vesterday. Mr. Charles Emory Smith, American min ster, has arrived at St. Petersburg. The National Rifle Association, of England, well known to Americans, is in financial straits. Steps are being taken to raise money to relieve it. The removal from Wimbledon to Bisley has involved considerable expenditure. It is proposed to apply to Parliament for power to secure rifle ranges for volunteers throughout the countries.

Good Cause for Divorce.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., May 10 .- A. J. Henderson, formerly of this city, who has been arrested at Danville, Ill., for living with Carrie Doty, has a wife residing in this city. She has been working as a servant girl since her husband bas deserted her. Her maiden name was Lelia Douglass, and she was married about four years ago, at her home in New Market, to Henderson, who, at that time, was a freight brakeman on the Monon. When he deserted his wife he went to Danville and worked as a painter. When she was married she had 2,500, and now she has not a penny of this, he having squandered it. She will ap-

ply for a divorce.

Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, May 10 .- The steamer Aller, from Bremen, which was seen disabled on the 9th inst. by the Illinois, arrived at quarantine at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and t was then learned that the delay was caused by the breaking of a pin in one of the engines. Arrived: Illinois, from Antwerp; Fernside, from Hamburg; City of Chicago, from Liverpool; Ludgate Hill and Egypt, from London.

London, May 10. - Arrived: Augusta Victoria, from New York, at Hamburg: City of Rome, from New York, for Liveryork, via. Southampton, at Bremerhaven; Minnesota, from Baltimore, at this port.

Arrested for Stealing \$41,000. PHILADELPHIA, May 10 .- Edmund Sturgis Crawford, charged with having on May 4, 1888, while a messenger of the American Exchange National Bank of New York, stole \$41,000, which was given him to be conveyed to the Adams Express Company's office in that city, was arrested to-night, on the arrival at this port of the steamship

LIQUOR IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES

Maine Judge Refuses to Comply with the Supreme Court Judge-His Reasons. SACO. Me., May 10.-In the municipal court, to-day, lawyer George C. Yeaton, of Great Falls, put in a claim in behalf of the Boston & Maine railroad for liquors which Constable Skillings, of Saco, serzed from a freight car side-tracked at Old Orchard, two weeks ago. The claimant argued that, as the car was sold and the goods not delivered, the liquors were virtually the property of the railroad company by which they were transported in original packages. Judge Emmons refused to allow the claim, and ordered the liquors spilled. He gave as an explanation that he had not received a copy of the full text of the recent United States Supreme Court decision, and the ruling was in accordance with the statutes. The claimant appealed from the decision.

The Decision Followed in Iowa. DES MOINES, Ia., May 10 .- The first decision of an lowa court, in accord with the recent original package decision of the federal Suprem e Court, is that of the State vs. Verstretten and others, of Brooklyn, charged with maintaining a nuisance, which came up in the District Court at Grinnell yesterday. The counsel for the defense moved that the jury be instructed to bring in a verdict for the defense on the ground that the evidence showed only sales by an importer or his agent in original packages, the sale coming under the recent decision by the Supreme Court of the United States. The county at-torney assented to the motion, and Judge Ryan so ordered and the case was dismissed.

Liquor Seized in Vermont. St. Albans, Vt., May 10.-Officers last night seized two hundred gallons of liquor in an establishment which, under a former proprietor, has been successively raided and finally adjudged a nuisance. The liquor was recently shipped here by a Boston firm, and the case apparently comes directly within the recent United States Supreme Court decision. The outcome is awaited with interest.

Losses by Fire.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., May 10.-At 3:30 A. M., to-day, the large farm barn owned and occupied by J. F. McCleirtic, was set on fire by an unknown person, and four horses and several head of cattle consumed. The flames spread and burned the farm residence, with a total loss to the owner of \$7,000. The buildings were insured in the Continental of New York for \$3,500.

BUTTE, Mont., May 10.-The Montana nion freight depot, at South Butte, was burned yesterday with all its contents. The loss is variously estimated at from 50,000 to \$100,000. The building was 300 by feet in length, and was filled with freight brought in on the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific roads. The company will not be responsible for freight that had been their longer than twenty-four hours. NEW ORLEANS, May 10 .- J. G. Grant's furniture store, Nos. 44 and 46 Barone street, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, \$75,-000; stock, \$25,000. The building and stock was partially insured.

The Kemmler Habeas Corpus Writ. AUBURN, N. Y., May 10.—The habeas Villiam Kemmler, sentenced to death by lectricity, issued by Judge Corbett, of Buffalo, on application of Charles S. Hatch, came up before Judge Underwood here today. By stipulation of the counsel Kemm-ler was not present. W. jourke Corcoran, of New York, and Charles 3. Hatch, of Buffalo, appeared for Kemmle; and Attorneyeneral Tabor represented the State and warden Durston, to whom the writ issued. The proceedings were very brief. By stipulation no argument was to be made on either side, and it was agreed that Judge Under-wood should enter judgment pro forma, de-nying the writ and remanding the prisoner to the custody of the warden, which was

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Chicago soldiers claim that the national encampment of the G. A. R. will be held in that city during the world's fair. The purchase and consolidation of an other big batch of the leading Chicago reweries has finally been consummatad. S. N. Sterne, of the firm of Sterne & Son lothiers, Broadway, N. Y., was instantly killed by the cars at Elizabeth, N. J. His

The Pasteur Institute at New York during April received seven patients. Two are from Illinois and one from Texas. All are doing well, and so are thirteen inoculated

nead and both arms were severed from the

The Secretary of Illinois has issued icense for the incorporation of the Philip H. Sheridan Monument Association, at Chi cago, to erect a statue in Union Park to the memory of General Sheridan. It is said that Senator Wolcott of Colo-

rado, is to be married next Wednesday. His bride will be Mrs. Lyman K. Bass, of Buffalo, widow of ex-President Cleveland's old law partner. The wedding will take

At Toronto, Ont., yesterday, Baird Laird and the two women, Agnes Ashton and Nelte Leslie, were committed for trial on the charge of larceny of \$8,000 belonging to the Pacific Express Company. The women were admitted to \$4,000 bail each. Mrs. Charles Frost, of Portsmouth, N. H. vesterday threw her four months' old bab

into the river and jumped in afterward. tramp, who was on the opposite side of the wharf, leaped into the water, caught the woman and held her until help arrived, then brought the child to the surface

The climate of North Dakota is said to be the best in the world for raising sugar beets. recent experiments showing that the temperature and the prevailing degree of moisture are admirably adapted to the maturing of this vegetable to the point where t contains the greatest possible amount of saccharine matter.

Candle-Works Sold to Englishmen. CINCINNATI, May 10 .- The Emery candleworks of this city were to-day sold to an English syndicate. They are situated at avorydale, just north of the city corporation line, in Mill creek valley. The representatives of the English syndicate who closed the contract were Messrs. Jacob S. Rosenthal and H. F. Strauss, of Baltimore the same men who recently bought out the Baltimore breweries for an English syndicate. The price paid fer the Emory candleworks is \$600,000.

Obituary. DELAVAN, Wis., May 10.-Judge A. H. Barnes, who held the office of Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court for the territory of Dakato, for eight years, died at his home in that city, this mornng, of heart disease. He was seventythree years of age. NEW YORK, May 10 .- Rev. Father Keegan,

vicar-general of Broyklyn, died this morn-

Teller Pope Still at Large.

DULUTH, Minn., May. 10.—The report that W. H. Pope, Louisville's defaulting bank teller, had been arrested by a detective near here is incorrect. It is believed that Pope has been around here during the week, but the officers could not get their hands on him. There is a belief that the supposed detective who chartered a special train to overtake the boat at Two Harbor was Pope himself, in which event he is now safe in Canada. Wealth That Came Too Late.

CLEVELAND, O., May 10.-Thomas Edmonds died of consumption at the City Infirmary in February, and his body, accord ing to law, went on the dissecting-table of a medical college. To-day two attorneys from Amsterdam, Holland, arrived in the city, and, on investigation, were inclined to believe that Edmonds's real name was Hubert von Bamber, who, by the death of a brother, became heir to 6,000,000 marks.

An Old Indian Chief Remembered. Belvidere, N. J., May 10. — During the performance of Forepaugh's show at Washington, yesterday, the old Indian chief "Feathers-in-his-hat," a Sioux Ollalla, was presented with a solid silver medal by Professor Charles B. Gordon, of Philadel-

being kept by the Indians, and they compelled to walk forty miles into camp. A ew days ago the old chief and Gordon met in Camden, N. J. They recognized each other, and there was a cordial greeting be-tween them. Gordon came to Washington yesterday with the medal and made the resentation in a public manner. The old chief in retarn gave him a pipe of peace and a beautifully worked pair of mocca-

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Failure of a Pennsylvania Iron Car Company-Another Large Concern Involved. HUNTINGDON, Par May 10.- The iron car company, doing business principally in this city and Carlisle, Pa., and composed of New York capitalists, made an assignment to-day through its president, G. W. Dithridge, for the benefit of its creditors The assignee is Thomas G. Rich, of Stanford, Conn. The assignment is due to the mability of the company to meet its matured paper. President Dithridge, of the from par company, is also resident of the Huntingdon Manufacturing Company. The two companies were closely allied in business. The announcement of the failure of the New York contingent to-day precipitated a deluge of claims against the Huntington Manufacturing Company. The majority of the claims were foreign attachments. The sheriff seized the property of the company and the works are now closed. The amount of claims recorded to-day is incomplete, but reaches over \$150,000. This is exclusive of \$100,000 mortgage and \$150,000 in labor claims due to-day. The assets of the com-pany amount to about \$250,000. Not half this amount could be realized at a forced sale. Nine thousand four hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment.

Olher Failures. New York, May 10.—N. Lachenbruch & Bros., tobacco merchants, doing business at No. 164 Water street, made an assignment to-day to Aaron J. Bach, with preferences of \$10,764. The firm is composed of Nathan, Isaac, Matthias and Jonas Lach

CINCINNATI, May 10 .- The Circuit Court to-day reversed two decrees of the Common Pleas Court, one for the appointment of a receiver for the Ætna Iron-works Company, of Lawrence county, of which Adolph mer, of this city, is president; for a dissolution of the company. The decrees were issued by the Common Pleas Court upon application of Pluemer, and the Circuit Court finds that there was both a lack of jurisdiction and a lack of essential averment of insolvency to authorize the action of the Common Pleas Court.

THE INCH AND THE OUNCE

Apropos to the discussion of a system of

The Derivation of These Standards of Meas-

new weights and measures, some few points in relation to the derivation of the old standards of measurement might not be out of place. As the Jews had a mystical reverence for seven, the ancient Welsh and Celts for three, and the Greeks a perfect philosophy construct ed out of the harmonies of all sorts of numbers, so the Romans fell back upon a scale of-or, more properly, upon a scale with-a base of six. Accordingly, as they divided the pound into twelve unciæ, so they also divided the foot, which was the standard of lineal measure, into twelve sections, and they called these sections ounciae, too. But how did they get the inch originally? Rather how did they get at the pound? For that, and not the inch is the unit. There seems to be no precise information. They would divide any unit into twelfths, and a prevailing notion was at one time that the linear uncia was really the original, and was then transferred as name to a weight. This, though plausible is hardly the case. Sometimes, especially in old books written when philosophy was not what it is now, it was the fashion to derive the unciæ from the same word in the Greek, because after the revival of letters in Europe the admiration of the Greek be came so great that whenever similar words were found in it and some other language it was always said that the other language borrowed them from the Greek This is very far from being always so, and in the present instance the very reverse seems to have occurred. The ounce is literally the twelfth, and thus we see at once the sense of speaking of an ounce of land and an inch of milk, just as of an inch of a man's will or an inch of interest for money on loan. It was always the twelfth of a unit, twelfth of an hour, twelfth of a jugerum, that half acre which the two oxen ploughed in a day; twelfth of a sextarius, or equivalent to our pint; twelfth of the entire hereditis; twelfth of the principal lent on hire, when it was money as usury, that is over 6 per cent It is accordingly as much of a mistake to say that the primary meaning of the word is linear, which is to say that it comes straight from the Greek into the Latin, and thence on to us. The riddle is plain enough when we get to the true origin of the word -a twelfth. Once, indeed, it used to be said that the true origin was that the word meant a thumb-breadth, because its equivalent, pollex, in linear measure, was often used in its place. But this is not the case. Some of the old Latins themselves, moreover, thought it meant literally the unit; but even this will not hold beside the proper signification of the twelfth. The pound weight was really never divided by inches or onnces; it was divided by twelfths, by halves, by thirds, by fourths and by sixths. And here, again, we see what a convenient base a system of twelfths is for division compared with a system of tenths, which could only be devided in two ways-by two and five. For seven ounces they use the literal seven-twelfths for eight ounces they said two parts, that is, two-thirds; for nine, wanting a fourth, which with us reads like a roundabout way of expressing three-quarters; for 10 wanting a sixth; for 11, wanting a twelfth. It will at once be seen that ounce is derived from the Latin uncia, which is put for unica, that is, one part of any whole; and hence an ounce-an inch; which are different forms and applications of the same word.

SHARPENING A LEAD-PENCIL. Character Indexed by the Process-People Who Love and People Who Hate It.

Few people would believe that character could be discerned in a person from the manner of sharpening a lead-pencil. But it can. Some men sharpen a pencil just as they would perform any other undertaking. A young man who acts asstenographic secretary to a prominent railroad official has been studying character from this

"I notice some men," he said, "who sharpen a pencil by haggling the end until it looks as though it were done with a meatax. I knew just such a chap. He came to work in our office as a stenographer, and when I saw him sharpen his pencil I remarked to myself that his notes would resemble a fence-rail just finishing a wind-up round with a cyclone. And they did "A man who sharpens his pencil like a mechanic generally turns out to be a methodical man-in other words, he sharpens his pencil just as he would figure on contract. Some men again cut straight into the wood, instead of whittling at an angle with the pencil. This leaves the lead without proper support, and indicates that the man is not penurious, but liberal

to the extreme. "The girls who write short-hand sharpen a pencil in a peculiar fashion. They usually begin about a third of the distance from the end and slope it down. Their notes are faintly written, but they go over the surface rapidly, and, as a rule, grasp a into the shape of a bow. Then they make opera. long, straggling notes, sometimes writing not more than three words to a line, Contrary to this is the court reporter, who, if he does not use ink and a fountain pen makes notes with a pencil sharply pointed but cut low, and may get tifteen or twenty words on a line-often thirty. Long, stringy notes are not indicative of speed, because the time used in traveling over the paper amounts to a considerable item when words are being chronicled at the rate of 175 c 200 a minute.

"The man who sharpens a pencil in slovenly fashion will generally be found with a habit of chewing the opposite end. Some say that one's thoughts can be brought into line more thoroughly and quickly by chewing on the end of a pencil.
"There are people who detest sharpening pencils, and never perform the task if some-body can be induced to do the disagreeable phia. Twenty-four years ago last April Gordon and a party of soldiers were captured by the old chief and his band, and instead of being massagned, were permitted to depart, their horses body can be induced to do the disagreeable task for them. Again, there are others who have a mania for whittling the end of pencils and never see one that will ad sharpening that it is not pointed at see; perhaps at both ends. I once wor , in

an office where a number of stenographers were employed and where these two extremes met. One was a young woman who claimed to have a holy horror of sharpening pencils. The opposite case was that of a young man. The young woman would save her blunt pencils for a week and take them to the desk of the gentleman, who took great delight in pointing them. He did it neatly, and could sharpen a gross without soiling his fingers. Both were expert and high-priced stenograp but the young lady had not the faculty for neatness that he possessed. Her fingers would actually get black from using the pencils after they were sharpened.

"GONE UP THE FLUME." Origin of the Expression Told Of by

Forty-Niner. "The biggest nugget I ever found," said an old forty-niner, "was worth \$300. I did well in those mines. At one time I had \$14,-000 on deposit in Jim Mills & Co.'s bank, but I put it all back in the ground and came away from the mines poor. I lived in Columbia from 1851 to 1860. While in Columbia I had some great experiences. We had all the wild life incident to the California mining towns, and for a long time there was no effort made to punish mur-derers, and we had a 'man for breakfast' nearly every day.

"You have often heard the expression gone up the flume,' haven't your Well hat phrase was started right here in Columbia and I can tell you all about it. Bark-ley was the first man who 'went up the flume.' He had been a good man until he married and started a gin-mill. Then he became a tough character. Jack Smith, a Philadelphian and a popular fellow, got a little full and sauntering into Barkley's place he accidentally broke a pitcher. He offered to pay for it, but the woman of the place precipitated a quarrel and Barkley. n the presence of two men, shot Smith

"The Philadelphia boys collected to gether, formed a vigilance committee and arrested Barkley. News spread quickly in those days, and before night Jim Stewart, the sheriff, had heard of the vigilance committee, and he and two other brave men came galloping down to Columbia. I hap-pened to be the second man in the house after the murder, and I happened also to find out that Jim Stewart and his men were coming, so I took a short cut down to the place of hanging and warned the boys. There were over a thousand of those men. so they just formed a solid around their prisoner and kept the sheriff back until the murderer was dead The place chosen for the execution was on the road between Columbia and Gol springs, and the gallows was on the flume that crossed over the road at a height of twenty feet. Barkley was the first, but there were many others who were subsequently lynched on that flume. The warnng note of the vigilantes to the evil-doers

"Look here, young fellow, you go slow, or you'll go up the flume. "And frequently questions of 'Where's Mike, or Bill, or Jim?' would be answered "'Them? Why they're all gone up the

"The expression and its wholesome use was spread from camp to camp, and now it is world-wide, and you frequently hear people say when a firm fails, or great loss by fire is experienced, 'Well, they're gone up the flume,' but I don't suppose many people know where or how the expression originated."

COULDN'T STAND THE RACKET. An Indian Who Thought the Battle on the Stage Was Real.

"You see, it happened like this," said an ld-timer. "It was in '60. My old friend Bill Hamilton, of Stillwater, sometimes called Wildcat Bill, was a United States deputy marshal and sheriff of Choteau county. There had been some illegal whiskyselling going on around the Blackfoot country, and finally Bill got after the guilty

"A young Indian named Two Wolves go mixed up in the affair, and Bill arrested him as a witness and brought him to Helena. Howey was marshal here at that time, and I was a deputy. "When Bill arrived in town with his Indian he called on Howey and me to help take care of him. Well, on the night of the day that Bill and his prisoner arrived, there was some sort of a show going on in

an old hall up on Bridge street. We all wanted to go, but we didn't know what to do with the Indian. Finally Bill said, 'We will take him along with us,' which we agreed to do. "Neither Bill nor the Indian had ever seen a show before. Well, we went up to the hall and got seats in the gallery, the Indian being seated between Bill and me. I forget what the play was, but it was one of the old-fashioned kind, where the whole company was killed off before the show

"We got interested in the performance and forgot all about the Indian. He kept quiet until the killing began. When the actors began firing pistols and showing knives the Indian got nervous, and finally when the people on the stage began falling thick and fast he could stand the show no

"Suddenly he made a jump from the seat, and before Bill and I could stop him that Indian had jumped clean through a window "He got down to the ground, stole a horse somewhere and rode twenty-five miles bareback down to the valley. There he stole a saddle and went home again to his friends in the tribe.

"Bill never caught him, but we heard afterward that the Indian said that the reason he left was because he was afraid of being killed. He said that the white folks in Helena were killing each other on a platform in one end of the room and the rest of the people were sitting around laughing at the business."

And Not Even a Subscriber!

Farmer-I have brought an account of-Editor-Ah, I am glad to see you, always glad to see my country constituents who want to help make the paper spicy with Farmer-Yes. I'm glad to come. I have

just come to bring an account-Editor-Here, take this easy chair, and here's a cigar. I am pleased to see you have not forgotten the Vindicator in you present rush of busy farm work. Farmer-Thanks. I have brought an ac

Editor-Just hold a minute, my kind friend, until I get my pencil and memorandum pad. Now go on. Farmer-I came in through the mud six miles this morning to-Ediotr-Yes, the roads are awful bad. Farmer—To bring an account of six dol-lars for two loads of wood I delivered to

A Glimpse of Carl Schurz. Richmond Dispatch.

you last fall.

Promenaders on upper Breadway often see a middle-aged man, bent of form, with his hat well pushed back on his head, his overcoat tightly buttoned around him, and with eyes snapping through an enormous pair of gold-bowed spectacles. It is Carl Schurz, ex-Senator and ex-Cabinet minister. He peers into the store windows with all the eagerness of a woman looking for "job lots." He is particularly fond of books and engravings, and devotes a portion of each day to visiting old curiosity shops, where he occasionally finds a rare tome or etching to compensate him for his trouble. He is growing old very fast, and and has almost completely dropped out of life in New York. Occasionally he is seen in Wall street, and once in a while at the theater or a public dinner, but he no long-er mingles in the great whirl of the town. pencil so firmly as to press the index finger | He spends his evenings at his club or the

> The Cherokee Commission. GUTHRIE, I.T., May 10.—David H. Jerome and Warren G. Sayre, two of the members of the recently-appointed Cherokee com-mission, arrived here this evening, and will be joined by Judge Wilson, the third member, on Monday. The commission will enter into negotiations first with the Iowa Indians for the allotment of some of their land in severalty and the sale of the remainder to the government. The other smaller tribes will be dealt with in turn, and the Cherokees will be treated with last for the sale of the Outlet.

> Carlisle the Strongest Candidate. LOUISVILLE, May 10.—The Democratic caucus for nominee for Senator to succeed James B. Beck will be held Monday night. Congressman Carlisle is the strongest candidate. All are busily canvassing. Ex-Congressman James A. McKenzie arrived to-day, but has not decided to become a candidate.

IN FAR-AWAY SIBERIA.

Ingenious Devices for Cruel Treatment In the current number of the Universal Review an interesting, though perhaps no altogether impartial summary of a painfu subject, is given by Mr. Adolphe Smith. of which the following are the most striking passages, relating to what he asserts to b matters of fact:

When considered disorderly, or dangerous

or likely to attempt escape, the prisoners

have chains fixed to their feet. These join a bar of iron that hangs down between the legs, and is held up by another chain which is fastened around the waist or carried up to the neck. Even this is not always considered sufficient. Some prisoners are chained to a wheelbarrow. Wherever they go, both day and night, they must push this wheelbarrow before them. Even when they lie down to sleep the wheelbarrow is not iremoved, but the prisoner must find place to lay the wheel-barrow by his side, and make himself as comfortable as he may with this most methods which, in this age of civilization the nineteenth century of Christianity holy Russia adopts to inspire its people with love and confidence in their anointed autocrat and Czar, their "little father," as

The political prison of Kara was under

he is fondly called!

and lift him up.

the direction of a captain of the Irkutsk gen-darmes, named Manaeff, at the time when Kacchintzeff arrived. This man was utterly devoid of character. He had no particular purpose in view; he did not mean to be brutal, and, when sober, he was fairly reasonable, but his moments of sobriety were few and far apart, Under the influence of drink he committed the most foolish and brutal acts. When assisted at the perquisitions the prisoners had to observe the greatest care so as to avoid bad treatment. On one occasion, for instance, entering a kamera or room occupied by a dozen or so prisoners, Manaeff heard one of the exiles request a soldier not to step on his coat, as the soldier climbed on his parry, or plank bed. "What," exclaimed the drunken prison director, "not step! who dares to say that my soldiers shall not step anywhere? They shall step anywhere, everywhere and on anything." Thereupon Manaeg, in drunken fury, made the soldiers trample upon the beds, upon any clothes or other objects belonging to the prisoners that happened to be lying about, destroying and soiling these articles as far as possible. On very ill, and, therefore, could not rise when danaeff entered the kamera. The other prisoners apologized on behalf of their sick comrade, explaining that he was ill; but Manaeff was much too drunk to understand any such excuse. He ordered one of his soldiers to seize the sick man by the hair

phases, and presents what many will consider the brightest side of life led by the exiles. At Kara especially the prisoners have always sought to constitute them-selves into a little commune. The first step is to appoint a representative, a Starost. This dignitary, the lord mayor of prisoners, is generally elected Then comes the constitution of the municipal or communal budget. This is done by a sweeping measure of general nationalization. All the money the prisoners receive from their parents or friends has to be paid into the common communa fund. The prisoners, by vote, decide how the money shall be spent. Every prisoner has a vote, even though he is never able to give anything to the common fund. Prop erty qualifications are not recognized. The prisoner who contributes the most does not receive more than the prisoner who gives nothing at all. When the community has decided how the money shall be spent, the

The communistic self-government of the

Siberian prisons is one of the most curious

starost carries out the instructions given by his constituents. The authorities have often tried to break up these communities formed by the prison ers, and a regulation was issued that the moneys should only be spent according to the directions given by the person to whom the money was sent. The manœuvre has failed. The prisoners still refuse to consider the money sent them as their private property, and only spend it for puroses of common utility, and according to the desire expressed by a majority vote o the community. As compared to the dull routine of English prisons, this life at Kara may seem preferable, but it is difficult to understand in England how much the Russian prisoner is subject to the caprice of the prison director. Sometimes the administration is very arbitrary; it worries by constant interference, permitting this and then withdrawing the permission, granting and then forbidding petty privieges. One day the prisoners are allowed to smoke; the next day smoking is prohib ited, or else the trapeze is interfered with The hygiene of the prison is bad, and there is a bad moral condition. Life becomes devoid of all interest, the prisoners grow in capable of reading, become nervous, and sometimes commit offenses in the hope of being condemned to solitary confinement and thus obtain a change from the life and the society of which they are thoroughly

wearied. SHE FORGOT HER BABY.

The Embarrassment of a Conductor Through an Absent-Minded Mother.

"It is astonishing what queer things people leave in street-cars," said a conductor to a reporter the other day. "Why, only week ago a woman forgot her baby in that very seat you are occupying at this very moment. She was reading an exciting novel, I judge-I noticed when I took up her fare that the outside cover had a bright picture on it-and though I threatened to charge 5 cents for the infant, also, it took up passenger room, she it down by her side when I wasn't looking, and after a bit jumped off in a hurry without remembering the child. The car was empty, and I was out on the front platform at the moment, so that I didn't know what had happened until the woman had disappeared. I was on my way to the Capitol, and had a long trip ahead before I get back to the stables. The kid began to squall, and for the life of me I didn't know what to do with it. I tried to hand it over to another conductor on a car going the op-

posite way toward the stables, but he sim-"Young feller, I'm no monthly nurse." "I propped the baby up in the corner of the car and tried every kind of persuasion to make it keep quiet. First I poked it in the ribs, but instead of laughing it only howled louder than ever. Then I made some nursery remarks to it, such as 'goo, goo' and 'da da,' and that sort of thing; but that only seemed to make it worse. Next l shook it and made use of a little profanity such as I thought would be appropriate to the occasion, but not the slightest goo effect was produced. I had a notion that might quiet it by giving it my bell punch but this I did not feel that I could afford to do, for other passengers were getting aboard nst about that time and I was afraid that the infant would ring up a few dozen fares on me not accounted for by my receipts if it should happen unluckily to strike the until later. Washington lived in an age of combination." "What on earth did you do?" asked the

newspaper man. "Simply let him yell. Maybe it was her, for all I know. I might have stood it. but the car was beginning to get crowded and the passengers objected to the howling kid. One old duffer, with blue goggles and what I think was an artificial nose that went on in one piece with the specs, said that it was a 'blooming outrage.' "Conductor,' says he angrily, 'who owns this child, any way?

"'Don't know.' says I. 'Lady forgot and left him in the car.' "Nothing more was said for two or three minutes, but then the infant came out with a squall that sounded like seventeen cats in chorus on a back fence. A sour-looking d maid in a green dress and a bonnet with a bird on it nearly as big as a hen had umped up from her seat and said, shaking her finger at me: "'Conductor, did you or did you not ac-

cept that baby as a passenger "'Yes, ma'am, I s'pose I did,' says I. "Then,' says she, 'you are responsible for it and must take care of it. The child must not be permitted to go on screaming in that way without attention. I thin that it might be quieted and even soothe to slumber if you would walk it up a

I've heard used to prevail in Asia of feeding babies to the crocediles. I never was so glad of anything in my life as I was to land the infant, which at that moment fell asleep and stopped yelling for the first time, at the car stables. The mother—for such she was had got there before me, and she did some weeping on her own account at finding her offspring again."

"What other queer things do people leave in the cars? "Lots of them," replied the conductor. "Such as type-writers, coffin fixtures and eggs. One man left the same basket containing four dozen eggs in cars on our line three times during the same day, and got them back every time. Most plentiful among things forgotten are umbrellas, and next come bundles in point of number. A books are found by the conductors; also, no end of fans in the warm sesson, canes and odd gloves for the right hand. It is the fashion, you know, to only wear the left glove and carry the right one; in that way the right ones are dropped. If they had all been kept there would now be a good-sized clothes-basket full of right-hand gloves at the stables. Overcoats are often forgotten. The things that are at all valuable are mostly reclaimed; such things as are not called for are kept for three months and then given to the conductors who

CHILDREN'S LIES. Love of Truth a Virtue of Slow Development in Humankind.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Truthfulness is a virtue which comes only with maturity and strength. It was so with the race; it is so with the individual. There are a great many graduates of our best Sunday-schools who have taken their degrees as teachers, as well as scholats, who believe that "Thou shalt not lie" is one of the ten commandments. As a mat-ter of fact, the only kind of he which is there condemned is a lie which injures one's neighbor. The Hebrew conscience, at the time of Moses, had just reached the point at which the continental conscience stands to-day. It is only among Anglo-Saxonsone might say only among the Anglo-Saxon men-that the name "liar" is the worst name that can be given one. Eastern people have no conception of our abhorrence of the word. Ex-Minister Benjamin tells the story of an Englishman in Persia who challenged a Persian to a duel for calling him a liar. When the Persian was informed of preposterousness of the idea. When told that he must either fight or apologize, he said: "Of course I will apologize, I was lying when I said that he was. I am a liar and the son of a liar. Is there anything more he will want me to say?" Even among Frenchmen lying is not condemned as it is with us. We remember a table discussion of this subject in which an American gentleman remarked that the French had a different conception of truthfulness from the English, in that a Frenchman saw no wrong in a lie if it gave pleasure. To this a French lady rejoined with much anima-tion: "No, the French are just as truthful as the English are; and, besides, if the lie gives pleasure. I don't see what's the harm

It being true, then, that the hatred of lying has been very slowly developed in the race, it is not so discouraging to find it so slowly developed in the mass of children. The only discouraging thing is that parents and teachers have so systematically ignored the fact, instead of setting about remedying it.

A start in the right direction has been given by President G. Stanley Hall in a recent paper in the American Journal of Psychology, which the Teacher very sensi-bly republishes. President Hall, aided by a number of teachers, has collected innumerable data as to the character of children's lies and the occasion of their development His article is full of oddities. He finds, for example, that with children, as with primitive people, the enormity of the lie depends largely upon whom it is told to. A great many children have persisted in lies until asked, "Would you tell that to your mother?" Then they have confessed to the falsehood. A lie to a teacher who is liked stands upon an entirely different moral basis from a lie to a teacher who is not liked. Lies to help peo-ple are generally applauded by children. One teacher reported to President Hall that she had been considerably saddened because her class of thirteen-year-old children would not apply the term "lie" to the action of the French girl who, when on her way to execution, in the days of the Commune, met her betrothed, and (to save him from supposed complicity) responded to his agonized appeals, "Sir. I never knew you." To the minds of the children the falsehood was glorified by the love. In this case it would seem that the teacher was more unhinged by "pseudo-phobia than the chil-dren by "pseudo-mania."

President Hall sensibly recognizes that a great many of children's lies spring from one of the most valuable and healthful of mental instincts. Children live in their imagination. The finest geniuses have shown this "play instinct" most strongly. Hartley Coleridge fancied that a cataract of what he called jug force would burst out in a certain field and flow between populous banks, where an ideal government was developed. For years he filled his journal with a record of the affairs of this nation, which was as real to him as anything in his own life. President Hall finds that the children who have this type of imagination

To our minds this last feature of children lying is as important as any other. The old school curriculum recognized only the faculty of memory. Nowadays the faculty of observation is receiving a little attention. Why should not the faculty of imagination be likewise treated? Why should the bright children who are little geniuses when playing crazy mother or telling stories to other children, appear dullards in the schools and lose their imaginative fac-

NEW WORLD IN A CENTURY. Remarkable Development of Iron and Steel Industries in America and England.

ulty before they leave them?

Only a century ago charcoal iron was produced to the extent of about 30,000 tons yearly: twenty years later the product was about 53,000 tons. Even Great Britain, tin 1778, produced only 68,000 tons-not so much as some furnaces in the United States now turn out yearly. The manufacture of steel was just beginning in the States; twenty years later only 917 tons were produced in the country. The coarsest pig-iron then cost about as much as steel rails do now. Last year the American product of pigiron was 9,480,739 tons, and the highest price of best foundry pig was \$21 a ton. The output of streel rails is in round numbers 1,850,000, and the best foundry pig \$31.50. A single American railway now buys more iron than both Great Britain and the United States made a century ago. There were neither railways, iron bridges nor buildings; no petroleum pipes, for there was no petroleum: no gas-lights, for darkness; instead of an electric light peo ple had candles costing about 2 cents apiece. In all the departments and applications of chemistry the century has created a new world. American pressed the supply of table and house ware, is an invention of the last sixty years. Farmers in Washington's day knew nothing of machinery; even the first iron plow, patented in 1797, was a failure, for New Jerusalem tarmers thought it poisoned the soil. Mowers, reapers and harvesters began to be invented about the same time. and even ordinary implements were such as it would not now be possible to use. The steamboat was practically unknown and the railway entirely until forty years later. The cost of transportation by wagon confined the area of possible production with profit as to most crops to the margin of pavigable waters. In fact, a new world has een created in this century.

Sweet Sixteen and Life.

Girls who are inclined to be studious and thoughtful usually take the world with tremendous seriousness at sixteen. No matter how much they may know after-yards of Greek, or esoteric philosophy, or down the car for may be half an hour.'

"'Get off and buy it a nursing-bottle f

of milk, and don't forget to make it half

weigh upon them quite so much at any time

as in their teens. Mrs. Palmer spoke of warm water, suggested a fat and motherly old woman who sat opposite the kid. But a dissipated-looking man, with a red nose and a beard like a goat's, had a better plan. as in their teens. Mrs. Palmer spoke of this in her talk to girls who are going to college, the other day, in advising these ardent young souls to take things simply. a dissipated-looking man, with a red hose and a beard like a goat's, had a better plan. Says he:

"Take it out on the back platform and spank it."

"By this time I was feeling all broken up. I never have been very fond of children, but it seemed to me then that I sympathized thoroughly with the custom that I must settle the Andover controversy before I go to bed."